The Suffragist

5 CENTS THE COPY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. I — DECEMBER 13, 1913 — NO. 5

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DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW LEADING THE FIFTY-FIVE DELEGATES FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO INTERVIEW PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON DECEMBER 8, 1913

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

THE outstanding event of the week is President Wilson's statement to the delegation of Suffragists representing every State Suffrage Association in the country, which waited upon him to urge him to make Woman Suffrage an Administration measure. In reply to Dr. Shaw, who was spokesman for the Suffragists, President Wilson stated, in substance, that he was not at liberty to urge upon Congress in messages policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom he is spokesman; . . . that he has to confine himself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election. He further stated, according to the press reports: "One member of the Rules Committee did come to me and ask me what I thought about this suggestion of yours of appointing a special committee for consideration of the question of Woman Suffrage, and I told him that I thought it was a proper thing to do." Details concerning the interview and the opinion of Suffragists with regard to it are given elsewhere in the paper.

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

THE Suffrage Resolution still remains on the calendar of the Senate, but has received no attention during the past week.

The Rules Committee of the House, to which is entrusted the consideration of the proposal to create a Suffrage Committee in the House, has as yet reached no decision on the subject. The chairman of the committee has been absent from Washington during the week, and no meetings of the committee have been held.

SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

THE Suffrage School opened in Washington on December 8th with lectures in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The School was undertaken in the effort to give to those interested in Suffrage a knowledge which would make them more potent workers.

The holding of the School in Washington has made it possible to offer to the students instruction in political matters by various members of Congress and the other departments of the Government, and to give them a first-hand acquaintance with the organization of the several departments of the National Government.

Among the lectures of the past week have been the following:

"Suffrage Pioneers," by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the "Woman's Journal;" "Results of Equal Suffrage in Wyoming," by the Hon. Frank W. Mondell, Representative in Congress from Wyoming; "History of Woman's Education in the United States" and "History of Woman's Education in Ancient and Medieval Times," by Miss Eliza H. Lord, formerly Dean of Western Reserve University; the "Results of Equal Suffrage in the State of Washington," by the Honorable J. W. Bryan member of Congress from Washington; "The Relation of Suffrage to Social Purity," by Miss Lavinia Dock, author of "Hygiene and Morality;" "The Use of Congressional Documents in Suffrage Campaigns," by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener; "The Legal Position of Women," by Miss Emily A. Spilman, LL.B.; the "Relation of Suffrage to the Industrial Position of Women," by Constance Leupp, president of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia; "State Campaigns," by Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett; "Suffrage Work in Louisiana," by Miss Jean Gordon.

PROGRAM OF THE SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

FIRST WEEK

Monday, December 15th.

Friends' Meeting House, 1811 I Street—Suffrage School ..... 10-11 A. M.
Class in Parliamentary Law (I).—Mrs. NANNETTE PAUL, LL. B.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street—Suffrage School ..... 11-12 A. M.
"The Art of Lobbying" (VI).—Mrs. SHERMAN BOOTH

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street—Suffrage School ..... 2.30-3.30 P. M
Class Work in Voice Culture and Public Speaking (I).—Mrs. RANDOLPH KEITH FORREST

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street—Suffrage School ..... 3.30-4.30 P. M.
"How to Organize College Women."—Miss ELSIE HILL

Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Open-Air Meeting, Miss MABEL VERNON.

Tuesday, December 16th.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street—Suffrage School ..... 10-11 A. M.
Class in Parliamentary Law (II).—Mrs. NANNETTE PAUL, LL. B.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 11-12 A. M.
Suffrage School: "Position of Women in the Orient."—Madame LYDIA MOUNTFORD, of Palestine

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 2.30-3.30 P. M.
Class Work in Voice Culture and Public Speaking (II).—Mrs. RANDOLPH KEITH FORREST.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 3.30-4.40 P. M.
Suffrage School: "Industrial Position of Women."—Miss MARY DREIER.

Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Open-Air Meeting, Miss ELSIE HILL.

Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M
Open Air Meeting, Miss MABEL VERNON.

Wednesday, December 17th.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 10-11 A. M.
Suffrage School: Class in Parliamentary Law.—Mrs. NANNETTE PAUL.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 11-12 A. M.
Suffrage School: "Industrial Position of Women."—Miss MARY DREIER.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 2.30-3.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: Voice Culture and Public Speaking.—Mrs. RANDOLPH KEITH FORREST.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 3.30-4.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: "Position of Women in the Middle Ages."—Dr. ANNA H. ABEL.

Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Open-Air Meeting, Miss MABEL VERNON.

Thursday, December 18th.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 10-11 A. M.
Suffrage School: Class in Parliamentary Law.—Mrs. NANNETTE PAUL, LL. B.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 11-12 A. M.
Suffrage School: "Results of Suffrage in California."—Mrs. WILLIAM KENT.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 2.30-3.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: Voice Culture and Public Speaking.—Mrs. RANDOLPH KEITH FORREST.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 3.30-4.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: "The Organization and Working of Congress."—Mr. LYNN HAINES.

Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M
Open-Air Meeting, Miss MABEL VERNON.

Friday, December 19th.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 10-11 A. M.
Suffrage School: Class in Parliamentary Law.—Mrs. NANNETTE PAUL, LL. B.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 11-12 A. M.
Suffrage School: "The Woman Suffrage Movement in England, 1867-1909."—Miss LUCY BURNS.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 2.30-3.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: Voice Culture and Public Speaking.—Mrs. RANDOLPH KEITH FORREST.

The Portner ..... 2.30 P. M.
Meeting Political Study Club.—Speaker, Mrs. WILLIAM CLAGETT.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 3.30-4.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: "Press Work."—Mr. LEAVITT STODDARD

Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Open-Air Meeting, Miss MABEL VERNON.

Saturday, December 20th.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 10-11 A. M.
Suffrage School: Voice Culture and Public Speaking.—Mrs. RANDOLPH KEITH FORREST.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 11-12 A. M.
Suffrage School: "The Woman Suffrage Movement in England, 1909-1913."—Miss LUCY BURNS.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 2.30-3.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: Class in Parliamentary Law.—Mrs. NANNETTE PAUL, LL. B.

Friend's Meeting House, 1811 I Street ..... 3.30-4.30 P. M.
Suffrage School: "How to Reach the Rural Voter."—Mrs. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Tenth and Pennsylvania Avenue ..... 8 P. M.
Open-Air Meeting, Miss MABEL VERNON.

Sunday, December 21st.

1501 Eleventh Street ..... 8.30 P. M.
Meeting of Collegiate Club.—Speaker, Miss ELIZA H. LORD

TREASURER'S REPORT

OUR lease for Headquarters in Washington expires on January 1st. We wish to lease these same Headquarters for another year, and in addition to enlarge our present area by taking several office rooms over the Headquarters.

The work of the Union has grown to such proportions that it seems impossible to carry it on any longer in the limited space occupied during the past year. The literature and press departments have grown to such size that it is imperative that each have at least one room to itself, instead of being crowded in with all the other departments as at present. The starting of THE SUFFRAGIST makes it necessary to secure a room for the editorial work, and another for the business management.

Before entering upon this lease it is necessary that we have funds. The entertainment of the National Convention in Washington has so depleted our treasury that we must have financial aid at once if we are to continue work here. If you believe that Headquarters in Washington have been worth while, and if you want them to be continued during the coming year will you not send some contribution immediately toward the cost of their maintenance? If every one who reads this appeal will send a dollar we will have enough to enable us to rent quarters for another year.

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD,
Treasurer Congressional Union.

Contributions toward $25,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

In this column an acknowledgment will be made of all contributions received during the time we have been at work.

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Miss Elizabeth Brown	1 00
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	2 00
Total	$1,475 66
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Total	$7,317 89

THE SUFFRAGE SCHOOL WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE first week of the Suffrage School has more than justified the hopes of its founders. There has been a constant request on the part of those interested in Suffrage for instruction in public speaking, methods of organizing, etc., in order that they may become more effective workers for the Federal Amendment. To meet this demand, there was opened in Washington this week a Suffrage School which will continue until December 20th.

The first week has been devoted to the theoretical side of the Suffrage question, while in the second week attention will be centered upon practical work, such as the holding of open-air meetings and the visiting of Congress and other institutions in Washington connected with the Government.

Among the notable lectures given during the past week was a course of five talks on "Method of Lobbying," by Mrs. Sherman Booth, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois Suffrage Association. The advice which Mrs. Booth was able to give as the result of her experience in the Illinois campaign which secured the passage of the Suffrage bill in that State, was invaluable to the students at the school. Another lecture of particular interest was that by Mr. Gilson Gardner, the eminent editor and newspaper correspondent, who gave many practical suggestions with regard to "The Conducting of Press Work in Suffrage Campaigns."

A very practical lecture was that by Miss Hazel Mackaye who told how to get up Suffrage Plays and Pageants. Miss Mackaye produced the Suffrage pageant which was given on the Treasury steps in Washington last March, and was able from this experience, and from other work in pageant producing, to give information which the students could hardly have got in any other way.

The lecture on the "History of Manhood Suffrage in the United States," by the Honorable Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States Government, was another one of the talks which was full of instructive points that the students of the school will be glad to use in their speeches.

A lecture on the "Results of Suffrage in Colorado," by Helen Sumner, author of "Equal Suffrage," was also full of material which will be used by the students again and again in their own work.

The lecture on the "History and Ideals of the Republican Party," by Representative French of Idaho, aroused so much interest that great numbers besides the regular students came for this particular address.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's lecture on "Pure Food and Good Housekeeping Arguments for Woman Suffrage" also proved of great general interest, as shown by the number of those other than the regular students, who came to listen to the address.

Among the students are Dr. Brackett-Bishop, of Chicago; Mrs. Claudius Stone, of Peoria, Illinois; Mrs. Renshaw, of Reading, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Meredith, of Richmond, Virginia; Miss Lily Glenn, of California; and a number of others from Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia, in addition to those residing in Washington.

One of the most delightful social features connected with the week's work was a dinner given to all of the members of the school by Mrs. Brackett-Bishop. Several of the instructors of the school, in addition to the students, were Mrs. Bishop's guests on this occasion.

VOL. I DECEMBER 13, 1913 NO. 5

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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JAMES KEATING, General Manager

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.
Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.
Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-three Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
Present Status:
In the Senate: Awaiting action.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

IN STATING that he has not power to initiate policies for his party or its representatives in Congress—the excuse he gave for not recommending Woman Suffrage—President Wilson is creating for the occasion a self-imposed rule. There is nothing in the Constitution or the practice of politics which imposes the restrictions under which Mr. Wilson states he is acting. Article II, Section 3, of the Constitution, says: "The President shall from time to time give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This leaves the President a perfectly free hand in calling the attention of Congress to any condition which he thinks should have congressional attention.

Presidents have always done this. President Roosevelt did not hesitate to recommend to Congress many matters not included in the party platform. In fact, very little useful legislation would have gone through the Congresses with which he dealt if he had not forced on their attention problems and questions in which the people were interested, but on which Congress seemed determined not to act. The Conservation Policy, one of the greatest issues before the country today, is a notable instance of this.

Moreover, the rule that guides President Wilson in treating the question of the political freedom of women has not hindered him in dealing with men's reforms. He has astounded his own platform-makers by originating a national primary law, when the platform specifically leaves the matter to the States. He has also wholly disregarded up to the present time the platform pledge which declares for a single presidential term, in spite of a strong desire in many quarters for a plain statement of his adherence to that principle. It is amazing that a President who has so obviously set for himself the role of leader of his party and of the nation, should avoid a great national issue by pretending to be merely the executive of a party platform.

President Wilson did not speak in these terms in the past. In accepting the presidential nomination on August the 7th, he specifically declared that his duty was not to a party, but to the whole people. "The audience we address," he said, ... "is no audience of partisans. . . . . Citizens of every class and party and prepossession sit together, a single people, to learn whether we understand their life and know how to offer them . . . counsel and guidance. . . . . We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make-believe. . . . . The forces of the nation . . . are looking to us for guidance, disinterested guidance, at once honest and fearless. . . . We are not about to ask the people of the United States to adopt our platform; we are about to ask them to entrust us with offices and power, and the guidance of their affairs. . . . The platform is not a program."

The rule, therefore, that President Wilson has so strictly set for himself, is a rule not laid down in the Constitution nor in the practice of preceding Presidents, nor in the President's own acts, nor in his own words.

Nevertheless, the statement of President Wilson to the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is of great value to the Suffrage movement. The President therein declares that he is only the spokesman of his party and that he will initiate only legislation which has been endorsed by his party. He puts the whole question of Federal legislation for Woman Suffrage directly up to the Democratic Party in Congress, and instructs Suffragists throughout the country to hold that party responsible for the fate of the Constitutional Amendment enfranchising women. He has outlined for us, therefore, the policy of bringing effective pressure to bear on the national Democratic Party from all parts of the country, in an effort to make them realize soon what they must recognize finally, that it more expedient for them as a party to advocate Suffrage than to ignore and resist it.

THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

By MARY WINSOR

MR. WILSON has told us that he has ceased to be an individual free to express his mind on any and every subject, and has now become an official of a great government and the spokesman of a party; that his strict rule as President is not to consider himself at liberty to urge upon Congress in messages policies that have not had the organic consideration of the party.

A few years ago Mr. Wilson published in book form a series of lectures on Constitutional Government in the United States. In this book Mr. Wilson defines the ideal President as follows:

"A man who will be and who will seem to the country in some sort an embodiment of the character and purpose it wishes its government to have—a man who understands his own day and the needs of the country, and who has the personality and the initiative to enforce his views both upon the people and upon Congress. . . .

"He can not escape being the leader of his party except by incapacity and lack of personal force, because he is at once the choice of the party and of the nation. . . .

"He can dominate his party by being spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country by giving direction to opinion, by giving the country at once the information and the statements of policy which will enable it to form its judgments alike of parties and of men. For he is also the political leader of the nation, or has it in his choice to be. . . .

"The country's instinct is for unified action, and it craves a single leader. It is for this reason that it will often prefer to choose a man rather than a party. A President whom it trusts can not only lead it, but form it to his own views. . . .

"In him are centered both opinion and party. He may stand, if he will, a little outside party and insist as if it were upon the general opinion. . . .

"He may be both the leader of his party and the leader of the nation, or he may be one or the other. If he lead the nation, his party can hardly resist him. His office is anything he has the sagacity and force to make it. . . .

"He is undoubtedly the only spokesman of the whole people. They have again and again, as often as they were afforded the opportunity, manifested their satisfaction when he has boldly accepted the role of leader, to which the peculiar origin and character of his authority entitle him. The Constitution bids him speak, and times of stress and change must more and more thrust upon him the attitude of originator of policies."

How sadly has our President dwindled and diminished! Not "the leader of a party" much less "the leader of the nation," but merely "the spokesman of a party." Not "an originator of policies" who will "form the nation to his own views," but in the language of the street, "shut out from starting anything." Not one "who has the personality and the initiative to enforce his views both upon the people and upon Congress," far from it, but one who meekly waits for his "colleagues in the two Houses to pay him the compliment of consulting him" before he can express his opinions on any subject—opinions which must be perfunctory because they can not be expressed unless they have previously found a place in the platform of his party. And the President closed the interview by saying to the Suffragists: "I wanted to tell you this to show that I am strictly living up to my principles."

In view of the very bold language of "Constitutional Government in the United States," is it impertinent to ask "which principles?"

A Suffrage Delegation Meets the President

THE FIFTY-FIVE DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENT, JUST AFTER THEIR INTERVIEW AT THE WHITE HOUSE Photo by Frederick A. Schutz, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT WILSON stated last week to a deputation of Suffragists, headed by the National President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, that he would not support the Constitutional Amendment for Woman Suffrage. He was, he declared, the spokesman of his party, not of himself; he was precluded, therefore, in the language of the street, from "starting anything." He had to confine himself to those things "embodied as promises to the people at an election."

The deputation which waited upon the President was made up of delegates sent to the National Convention from every State in the Union.

Dr. Shaw, addressing the President, said they had come from the National Suffrage Association, authorized by the Association to present the claims and the object for which they were organized, which object was to secure to the women of the United States a representation in the Government with the men citizens of the United States through legislative enactment. That they had made these pilgrimages for many, many years, and the committees had received them and listened to their arguments; the difficulty was that the committees had buried their requests. They had not permitted these requests to come before Congress so that Congress itself might act upon them, nor had they been submitted to the electors of the various States.

The wish of the Association was to have a National Constitutional Amendment enfranchising the women citizens of the land, and preventing the States from depriving the women citizens from an equal representation in the Government.

Since the committees of Congress had not reported the measure before Congress, and had not given Congress an opportunity to discuss it, nor even given the men of the country an opportunity to speak upon it or express their will upon it, the women asked that a special committee in Congress should be appointed for that purpose.

Some years ago, Dr. Shaw continued, the Senate did appoint such a special committee to which the question was referred; a group of Suffragists had appeared before this committee this year, and the committee had reported favorably upon the request to present the measure to the Senate. Therefore, the women of the country were hoping that the Administration, of which the President was the representative and head, would use its influence to bring the matter before the Senate, where it might be favorably acted on.

In the lower House women had failed to persuade the Judiciary Committee to report their measure. They appealed to the President, therefore, to ask his assistance.

The Association asked the President, first, to send to Congress a special message asking Congress to submit to the legislatures of the country an amendment to the National Constitution enfranchising the women citizens of the United States; secondly, to use the Administration's power to influence the Rules Committee to appoint in the lower House a committee corresponding with the Suffrage Committee in the upper House, a committee which had the leisure to examine the subject of Woman Suffrage and give it its time. The present Judiciary Committee, Dr. Shaw stated, would unquestionably give the subject more time if they had it; but she had found in the President's messages, which she read with great care and in which she was deeply interested, that this committee had been given an immense quantity of work and would have very little leisure for the Suffrage question. Therefore, it was necessary to ask that a special House Committee be appointed in order to take the question into consideration and view it carefully and judicially on all sides.

"So we come," Dr. Shaw continued, "and appeal to you in behalf of the women citizens of the country. Many of the women have cast their ballots for the President already and have an influence in the Government and can affect the Government and do affect it; many of the women are very eager to take an equal part, and appreciate the just manner in which you have, since your Administration began, weighed these questions. Recognizing your splendid stand on the liberties and rights of the people, we appeal to you because we believe you will bring to our question that same spirit of justice which you have manifested toward all other great questions.

"In behalf of our Association we make this appeal to you today, and thank you for the kindness you have shown, in your present ill health, in receiving so large a delegation and in giving us your time."

The answer of the President, as reported in the Washington Post of December 9th, is as follows:

The President's Speech

I want you ladies, if possible—if I can make it clear to you—to realize just what my present situation is. Whenever I walk abroad, I realize that I am not a free man; I am under arrest. I am so carefully and admirably guarded that I have not even the privilege of walking the street. That is, as it were, typical of my present transference from being an individual with his mind on any and every subject to being an official of a great government and, incidentally, or so it falls out under our system of government, the spokesman of a party. I set myself this very strict rule when I was Governor of New Jersey and have followed it as President, and shall follow it as President, that I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress in messages policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman. In other words, I have not yet presented any legislature my private views on any subject, and I never shall; because I conceive that to be part of the whole process of government, that I shall be spokesman for somebody, not for myself.

When I speak for myself, I am an individual; when I speak for an organic body, I am a

epresentative. For that reason, you ee, I am by my own principles shut ut, in the language of the street, rom "starting anything." I have to onfine myself to those things which ave been embodied as promises to he people at an election. That is he strict rule I set for myself.

Creation of House Suffrage Committee

I want to say that with regard to ll other matters I am not only glad o be consulted by my colleagues in he two Houses but I hope that hey will often pay me the compliment of consulting me when they want to know my opinions on any subject. One member of the Rules Committee did come to me and ask me what I thought about this suggestion of yours of appointing a special committee of the House as the Senate has already appointed a special committee for consideration of the question of Woman Suffrage, and I told him that I thought it was a proper thing to do. So that so far as my personal advice has been asked by a single member of the committee, it has been given to that effect. I wanted to tell you that to show you that I am strictly living up to my principles. When my private opinion is asked by those who are co-operating with me, I am most glad to give it; but I am not at liberty until I speak for somebody besides myself to urge legislation upon the Congress.

The interview with the President was sought upon the vote of the National Convention Wednesday, December 3d. The delegates assembled in Washington were surprised and indignant at the complete omission of all reference to Woman Suffrage in the President's annual message to Congress. They passed, on the floor of the Convention, and by an overwhelming vote, the following motions proposed by Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Illinois:

Resolutions Passed by Convention

"Since the President omitted all mention of Woman Suffrage in his message of yesterday, and since he has announced that he will send several other messages to Congress, outlining the measures which the Administration will support, I move that the whole Convention wait upon the President to enlighten him concerning our movement, and to demand that he make the Woman Suffrage Amendment an Administration measure, recommend it immediately to Congress, and insist that it be considered before taking up any other legislation whatsoever.

"I also move that a committee of two be appointed to make the arrangements with the President."

Members of Committee.

The chair appointed Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Kentucky, the committee to arrange a visit to the President on one of the remaining days of the Convention, Thursday or Friday. President Wilson was prevented by illness from receiving any visitors during that week; the Convention therefore authorized the appointment of a committee of fifty-five delegates who would remain in Washington until the President was able to receive them. The interview took place the following Monday at 12.30.

The delegation assembled at the Headquarters of the Congressional Committee, 1420 F Street. Women from every State in the Union were there, ranged according to their States; they marched to the White House in twos and threes, where they were promptly shown into the President's office, the President forming the center of a complete circle of silent and earnest women. Dr. Shaw, stepping forward to address the President within the circle of deeply attentive hearers, spoke very quietly and firmly in her clear and beautiful voice. "Of the two—the President and Dr. Shaw," said one of the spectators afterwards, "Dr. Shaw spoke with the greater authority, as if with the consciousness of a perfectly just cause. The President was less assured; more hesitating."

When the President had announced that he could not urge Congress to act favorably on the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment since "under our system of government," he was "the spokesman of a party," Dr. Shaw asked, "As women are members of no political party, to whom are they to look for a spokesman?"

"You speak very well for yourselves," said the President, laughing.

"But not with authority," said Dr. Shaw earnestly. The deputation then left the President's office.

The Washington Times (Dec. 10) comments as follows on the President's answer:

"The President expounds a novel doctrine in regard to the range of subjects he may discuss in his messages. The Constitution imposes on the President the obligation to inform Congress from time to time as to the state of the Union. One can not read into it a limitation that he shall treat only of such state of the Union as has already been considered by the political party of which the existing President happens to be the head. Certainly it is neither within the spirit of the Constitution nor within the public's ordinary conception of the President's office that he should represent anything less than the whole nation, or be unable to divorce his messages from party pledges."

Members of the Delegation

Accompanying Dr. Shaw were Mrs. Susan Walker Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Miss Ruutz-Rees, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. William Borah, Mrs. George H. Chamberlain, Mrs.

[Continued from page 38]

Report on Congressional Work From January 1 to December 1, 1913

AT THE Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association a report was presented by Miss Alice Paul on the work during the past eleven months of the Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association and on the work of the Congressional Union.

It was shown in this report that the efforts of the committee and Union had centered chiefly on legislative work with Congress. The political events during the period covered were summarized as follows:

(a) Senate and House Joint Resolution Number One introduced in Congress April 7, 1913.

(b) Majority Woman Suffrage Committee secured in Senate.

(c) Woman Suffrage Committee of Senate voted on May 14th to report the Resolution favorably.

(d) Woman Suffrage Committee of Senate submitted on June 13th a unanimous favorable report to the Senate.

(e) On July 31st, twenty-two Senators spoke on the floor of the Senate in favor of the Suffrage Resolution.

(f) On September 18th Senator Jones spoke on the floor of the Senate in favor of the Suffrage Resolution, and asked for immediate action upon it.

On the same day Senator Ashurst announced on the floor of the Senate that he would press the measure to a vote at the earliest possible moment.

(g) Three resolutions were introduced in the House for the creation of a Woman Suffrage Committee. These resolutions were referred to the Rules Committee.

(h) **Present status:**
Suffrage Resolution is awaiting third reading in the Senate, and is before the Judiciary Committee in the House. Resolutions for creation of Suffrage Committee in the House are still before the Rules Committee.

In addition to the regular legislative work, it was shown by the report that considerable activity had been carried on in the effort to focus the attention of Congress and the general public upon the proposed Suffrage Amendment. Reference was made in the report to the following events which were described in some detail:

1. **Headquarters opened in Washington January 2, 1913:**
2. **Hearings arranged:**
   (a) Before the Woman Suffrage Committee of Senate.
   (b) In co-operation with the National Council of Women Voters, before Rules Committee of the House, when members of National Council of Women Voters were the speakers.
   (c) Before Rules Committee during the present Convention.
3. **Processions:**
   (a) March 3d, when from 8,000 to 10,000 women participated.
   (b) April 7th, when one woman from each congressional district in the country went to Congress with petitions and resolutions from her district.
   (c) July 31st, when an automobile procession met the pilgrimages which had come from all parts of the country, and escorted them through the streets of Washington to the United States Senate. This procession was headed by an automobile in which rode a number of the members of the Suffrage Committee of the Senate.
4. **Pilgrimages:**
   Pilgrimages coming from all parts of the country, and extending over the month of July, or part of July, were organized last summer, there being about twelve pilgrimages in all. These pilgrimages all ended in Washington on July 31st, when approximately 200,000 signatures to petitions were presented to the Senate.
5. **Deputations:**
   There deputations to the President were organized immediately preceding the calling of the special session of Congress, in order to ask the President to give the support of the Administration to Suffrage during the special session. One of these deputations was from the National Association, one from the College Equal Suffrage League, and one from the National Council of Women Voters.
   On November 17th a fourth deputation, composed of 75 women from New Jersey, went to the President in order to urge him to take up Suffrage during the resular session of Congress.
6. **Conventions:**
   Local arrangements were made for the Convention of the National Council of Women Voters and the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.
7. **Summer Campaigns:**
   (a) A campaign under a salaried organizer was conducted through the resort regions of New Jersey, Long Island, and Rhode Island during the months of July, August, and September.
   (b) A campaign under a salaried organizer was conducted through New Jersey, Delaware,

and Maryland during the month of July.

(c) A month's campaign was carried on in North Carolina. As a result of this campaign a Suffrage organization was, for the first time, started in North Carolina.

8. New Jersey Campaign:

A three weeks' campaign was carried on in New Jersey which culminated in the deputation of 75 New Jersey women to the President.

9. Delaware Headquarters:

On September 1st permanent headquarters were opened in Wilmington in charge of a salaried organizer, and since that time a vigorous campaign has been carried on in Delaware in the attempt to influence the attitude of the Senators and Representatives from that State.

10. Press:

A salaried press chairman has been employed throughout the year who has furnished daily press copy to the local papers, to the Washington correspondents of the various papers throughout the country, and to all the telegraphic bureaus in Washington.

11. Literature:

Approximately 120,000 pieces of literature have been printed and distributed.

12. "The Suffragist:"

A weekly paper, under the editorship of Rheta Childe Dorr, was established on November 15th. This now has a paid subscription list of about 1,200 names, and is self-supporting from its advertisements.

13. Men's League:

A Men's League was organized, Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., being the temporary and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley the permanent chairman. A large number of Congressmen are members.

14. Meetings:

Eight theater meetings, exclusive of those during the Convention, have been held in Washington. Smaller meetings both indoor and out have been held almost daily, and frequently as many as five or ten meetings a day have been held.

15. Tableau:

A tableau was given on the Treasury steps at the time of the Suffrage procession on March 3d, under the direction of Hazel Mackaye.

16. Play:

A Suffrage play was given.

17. Social Events:

Two banquets, a reception and a luncheon were given.

18. Money-Raising Events:

A benefit and a luncheon were given for the purpose of raising funds.

19. Participation in Events of Other Societies:

(a) A delegation in two special cars went to New York for the procession on May 3d.

(b) An even larger delegation went to Baltimore for the procession on May 31st.

(c) The Suffrage play given in Washington was reproduced in Baltimore for the benefit of one of the Suffrage societies there.

(d) A week's campaign was conducted in the four southern counties of Maryland prior to the primary election, at the request of one of the Maryland societies.

20. The Congressional Union was formed during the latter part of April. It now numbers over a thousand members.

One of the most notable features of the report was the financial statement which showed that $25,-343.88 had been raised during the past eleven months. Of this sum $4,200 came from outside of the District of Columbia, leaving $21,-143.88 that was collected in the District. Attention was called in the report to the disproportionate share which the District of Columbia was bearing in the work for the Federal Amendment, and an appeal was made for support for the Congressional work from all parts of the country.

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If you believe in the purpose of the Congressional Union and in its work as outlined in the above report, fill in the following membership blank and forward it with the 25 cents entrance fee to Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.:

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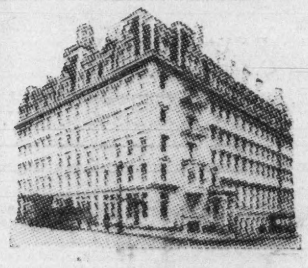

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[Continued on page 40]

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